The statistics of Soviet Russia do not distinguish Faculties, only the different types of Universities or Academies.

Among these, in 1926-1927, the 23,699 Jewish students were distributed as follows:

| | Per cent. |
|---|---|
| In Universities | 6685 = 12-8 of all the |
| Pedagogic | students. |
| Institutions . | 2369 = 16-0 |
| Social-Economic | 2662 = 26-8 |
| Colleges | 3485 = 30-4 |
| Medical Colleges . | 1235= 5-5 |
| Agricultural | 5935 = 16-3 |
| | 1328 = 19-4 |

The high percentage of Jews in the Technical Schools is remarkable. Colleges for Social Economy teach both political economy and law, and a growing number of Jews enter them because of the chances of employment for their graduates in the public economic organizations.

The figure of 14,837 Jewish students in the United States in Table XXI is based on an inquiry for 1918-1919. No later statistics are available, but undoubtedly the number has increased considerably, probably doubled. During the long period of prosperity many Jewish immigrants acquired the means to give their children a University education. Among the subjects chosen, besides medicine and law, dental surgery and pharmacology occupy an important place, because they require a relatively short course of study; and much attention is paid in the United States to the care of the teeth, while pharmacology

attracts the Jews because of its close connexion with commerce.

The percentage of women students is higher among the Jews than among the non-Jews. In the German Universities, in 1929-1930, 28-9 per cent of the German-Jewish students were women, and only 15-9 among the German non-Jews. In Poland, in 1928-1929, the percentage of women among the Jewish students was 37*9, among the non-Jews 25-6; in Soviet Eussia the percentage is even higher.